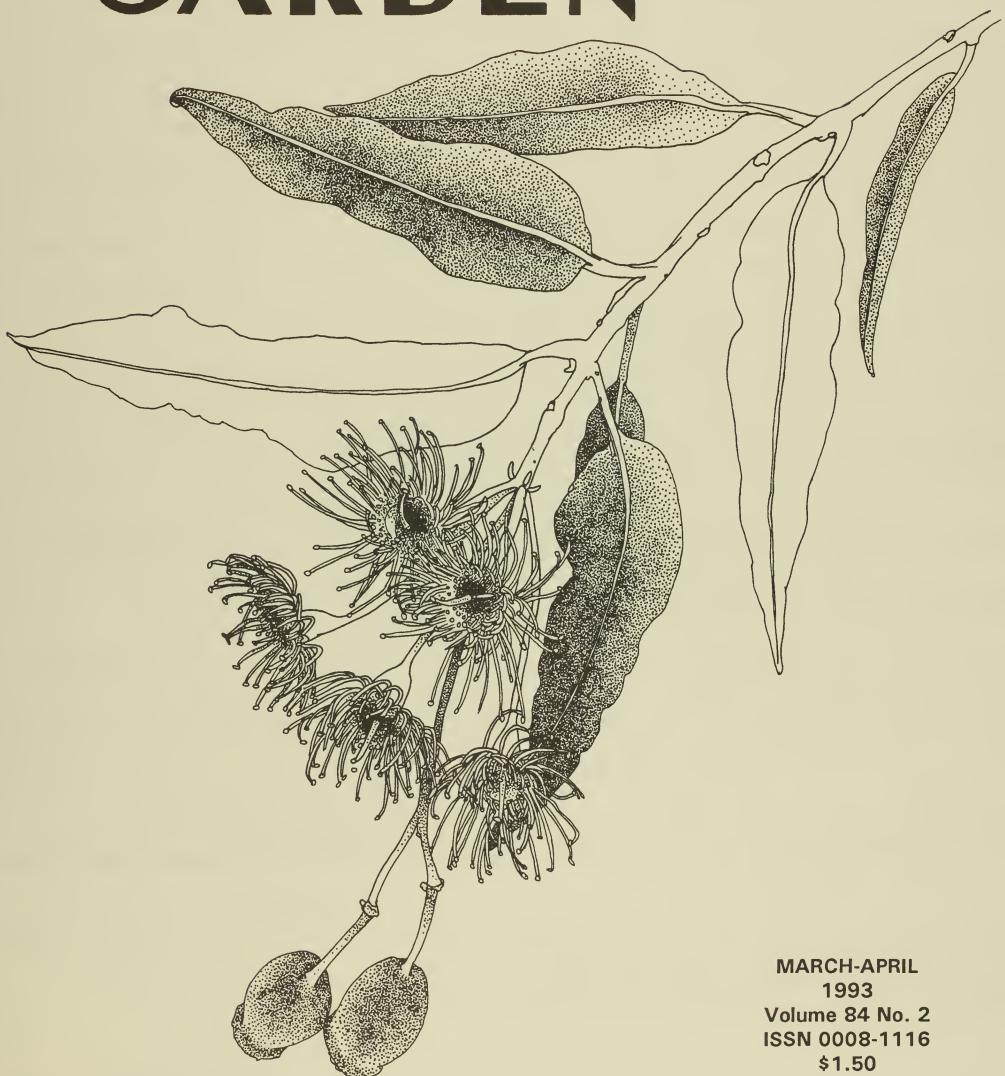


California GARDEN



MARCH-APRIL
1993
Volume 84 No. 2
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HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR

Mar. 2	©SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Topiary Class See page 46 for details .
Mar. 4	THE HUNTINGTON First Thursday Garden Talk & Plant Sale 1151 Oxford Road, San Marino, 'In Search of Bromeliads'. 2:30 p.m. Free. 818/405-2141.
Mar. 6-7	SAN DIEGO DAYTIME AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY 12th Annual Show Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sat. 1-5 p.m.; Sun. 10-4 p.m. Free
Mar. 6-7	DESCANSO GARDENS Daffodil Show 1418 Descanso Dr., La Canada Flintridge. Sat. 1-4:30 p.m.; Sun. 9-4 p.m. \$3. 818/952-4400.
Mar. 9	©SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Three Ring Grapevine Basketry Class See page 46 for details or call: 298-5182.
Mar. 12-13	POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB Petite Standard Flower Show Westminster Presbyterian Church, 3598 Talbot Street, Point Loma, Friday 1-5 p.m., Sat. 10-4 p.m., free - call: 222-2299.
Mar. 13 & Apr. 10	LAKE HODGES NATIVE PLANT CLUB, INC. Guided Tour Kupanda Falls Botanical Center, San Diego Wild Animal Park. Meet at Klaas Ramada in garden. Sat. 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. April 10th Sat. 10 a.m. only. Rain cancels.
Mar. 13-14	SOUTH COAST BOTANIC GARDEN African Violet Show 26300 Crenshaw Blvd., Palos Verdes Peninsula. Sat. 11-5 p.m.; Sun. 10-3 p.m. \$3. 310/544-6815.
Mar. 12-14	SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY 47th Spring Show Scottish Rite Center, Mission Valley. Fri. preview, 6-10 p.m.; Sat. 9-6 p.m.; Sun. 9-4 p.m. \$4.
Mar. 16	©SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Appalachian Basketry Class See page 46 for details or call: 298-5182.
Mar. 16	GROSSMONT ADULT SCHOOL Flower Gardens, Year Round Color Classes Foothills Adult Education Center, 1550 Melody Lane, El Cajon, Rm. 51, Tues. evenings. 6:30-9:30 p.m. 12 weeks class. Instructor, Betty Newton. Fee \$23. Call: 579-4795.
Mar. 19-21	SANTA BARBARA INTERNATIONAL ORCHID SHOW, INC. 48th Annual Show Earl Warren Showgrounds, Hwy. 101 & Las Positas Road. One of Country's largest orchid shows. Fri. 10-8 p.m.; Sat. 9-6 p.m.; Sun. 9-5 p.m. Adm. \$6 & \$3. Call 805/967-6331.
Mar. 20	AMERICAN BAMBOO SOCIETY, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER Sale Quail Botanical Gardens, 230 Quail Garden Dr., Encinitas. Over 75 kinds of bamboo available. 9:30-2 p.m. Free. \$1 parking. Call 454-0334.
Mar. 20-21	IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL, CHAPTER 119 25th Anniversary Exhibit Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sat. & Sun. 11-4:30 p.m. Free.
Mar. 20-21	SOUTH COAST BOTANIC GARDEN Annual Standard Flower Show 26300 Crenshaw Blvd., Palos Verdes Peninsula. Sat. 1-4 p.m.; Sun. 10-4 p.m. \$3 310/544-6815.
Mar. 20-21	DESCANSO GARDENS Flower Show 'The Creative Way' 1418 Descanso Dr., La Canada Flintridge. Sat. & Sun. 9-4 p.m. Call 818/952-4400.
Mar. 23	©SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Pine Needle Basketry Class See page 46 for details or call: 298-5182.
Mar. 27-28	BALBOA PARK AFRICAN VIOLET CLUB 18th Annual Show Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sat. 12-5 p.m.; Sun. 10-4 p.m. Free.
Mar. 27	U.C. COOPERATIVE EXTENSION San Diego Home Gardening Seminar 5555 Overland Ave. Sat. 8-4 p.m. Location Univ. City High School. Pre-register by March 19. \$22. At door \$24. Call 694-2845.
Mar. 27	SANTA BARBARA BOTANIC GARDEN Wildflower Day & Plant Sale 1212 Mission Canyon Road, Santa Barbara. Sat. 9-12 p.m. Plant sale. 11-4 p.m. Wildflower Day. Admission \$3. Call 805/682-4726.
Mar. 30	©SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Egg Style Basketry Class See page 46 for details or call: 298-5183.

(Continued on page 56)



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Cover art: "Eucalyptus" by Irina Gronborg, a comercial artist and volunteers at Quail Gardens.

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SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY

"500 FLAVORS, BY GUM"

John Rojas, Jr.

WE FOUND HERE THE TREE that yields a gum like the *Sanguis draconis* — the leaves hang down like those of the weeping willow — Captain James Cook's First Voyage Round the World 1770.

Of all the trees of foreign origin that have influenced the California landscape the Eucalyptus undoubtedly stand first.

The Eucalyptus' entrance into California dates from the early 1850's but there is uncertainty about the exact year as well as the identity of the original introduction. The first plants in the state were raised from seeds brought into San Francisco, presumably from Australia as well as some of the adjacent islands.

In the wild days of the 49'ers, side by side with the miners and gamblers are the tradesmen of infant San Francisco, were other who the love of plants burned as ardently as did the love of gold to the neighbors - none like Dr. Albert Kellogg, the first botanist to reside in California.

The real interest in the tree began in 1870, when Ellwood Cooper, and easterner settled in Santa Barbara and set about planting them extensively on his ranch a few miles west of the town. In 1875 he delivered in Santa Barbara what was probably the first public lecture given in America on the Eucalyptus and its culture. At that time he had about 50,000 Eucalyptus growing on his grounds.

The introduction of the Eucalyptus to the notice of the world at large is to be credited to the celebrated Captain Cook, whose voyage in the South Seas two centuries ago brought to light so much of which the world had been ignorant of. It was he who discovered the east coast of New Holland, as Australia was called in those days. In a harbor, the naturalists found so many strange and beautiful plants that they called the spot Botany Bay.

The honor of the discovery of the Eucalyptus tree better belongs to a naturalist with Cook named Joseph Banks (later Sir Joseph). One of the species they came across at Bastard's Bay was one that exuded a reddish gum suggesting dragon's blood, and the botanists fell to speaking of them, naturally enough, as "gum trees," the first record of a name that sticks today in speech both in Australia and California.

The name Eucalyptus came from a French botanist L'Heuties de Brulette about 1786 when he crossed over to England to study the plant collections.

The genus Eucalyptus is comprised of over 500 species. Every feature of the tree, leaf and blossom, bark and seed-vessel, even the root in some cases, possesses extraordinary interest.

The size of a Eucalyptus range from the dwarfed and stunted shrubs called "mallees" to Eucalyptus regnans, the tallest of all trees, reaching over 300 feet.

There are two types of bark on the trees. The "persistent" bark is hard, rough and fibrous. Examples are *E. pulverulenta* (silver dollar eucalyptus), *E. polyanthemos* (Austalian beech) and *E. ficifolia* (flame eucalyptus). The other type of bark is smooth and is continually shred in large strips or flakes. The underlying bark is often differently colored and the textures of multicolored patches of bark can be beautiful. This type of bark is called "deciduous" bark and some examples are *E. globulus* (blue gum), *E. cladocalyz* (sugar gum), *E. citriodora* (lemon-scented gum) and *E. lehmannii* (Lehmann gum).

Leaf shape will vary widely, from long and pencil-thin to stubby and almost round.

In Australia Eucalyptus timbers have been used satisfactorily for years for every purpose that hardwoods are put to, construction of house, bridges, fences, wagons, agricultural implements and railroad ties. The diminishing supply of American hardwoods caused an interest in planting Eucalyptus in California for profit.

In an era dominated by the power of the railroads, extending a line to San Diego would mean a need for millions of railroad ties and in our treeless county the fast growing Eucalyptus became a very attractive investment.

From 1880 to 1915 widespread planting of the trees took place in National City, Spring Valley, Carlsbad, along the Sweetwater River, Scripps Ranch and from Encinitas to Escondido. On the mesa south of Torrey Pines, 300,000 trees were planted in 1913. The Santa Fe Railroad planted three million trees from 1907 to 1910 in the now known Rancho Santa Fe. Unfortunately more zeal than knowledge of the trees was put into the business and the mistake of supposing the trees growing naturally in the good soil of Australia and considerable moisture would grow the same in the poor unirrigable land in California. The wood in California when dried, became hard and brittle, tended to crack and refused to hold the spikes. The economic boom from Eucalyptus trees never materialized but the trees remained and thrived.

They are widely planted as ornamentals, shade trees and wind breaks. Can you imagine our area without Eucalyptus trees, we would look almost barren. This tree is a tremendous gift and contribution from Australia.

—0—

JOHN ROJAS, JR. founded the Chula Vista Historical Society, has a strong interest in botany since Chula Vista was named Tree City of U.S.A. by the Arbor Day Association.

Discover the Beauty of South Africa's Bulbous Plants at the UCI Arboretum

by Brad Carter, UCI Arboretum
University of California, Irvine, California 92717

IT WAS MID-SEPTEMBER, shortly after I began my new job as Museum Scientist at the UC Irvine Arboretum, that I noticed that a flower stalk had risen from what looked to me like a completely dormant plant, and burst into frill bloom. Examining the plant more closely, I discovered that it was a species of *Strumaria*, a genus of summer-dormant bulbs endemic to the winter rainfall region of the Western Cape in South Africa. *Strumaria* is hysteranthous, the foliage appearing after the plant has flowered. Autumn's decreasing temperatures had stimulated the plant to bloom. Many other species in the Arboretum's vast collection of spring- and winter-flowering bulbs would soon do the same, with the peak floral display occurring in early March.

The UCI Arboretum is a research and educational facility of the University of California, Irvine. Its major focus is the conservation of African petalloid monocotyledonous plants. To this end, it collects, cultivates and conserves as many species as possible of those taxa. The Arboretum strives to educate the public about the loss of worldwide biodiversity. Its collections are displayed in manner that demonstrates diversity within and among the genera.

The Arboretum was originally set aside by the University of California in 1965 as an experimental garden for the plant scientists in the School of Biological Sciences. In 1976, when Dr. Harold Koopowitz was appointed Director, it was decided to focus efforts and attention on a single theme which the young garden could successfully carry out. Conservation of South African petalloid monocots was selected. Being located in one of the world's five Mediterranean ecosystems, the climate was perfect for this undertaking. In conjunction with the Arboretum's living plant

collection, a cryogenic seed and pollen storage unit was set up in 1978.

The South African petalloid monocots are a horticulturally important group and currently very endangered in their natural habitat. Many of today's most successful commercial flower crops such as Gladiolus, Ixia and Freesia were bred originally from wild African stock.

The South African monocot collection at the UCI Arboretum has grown to one of the world's finest and most complete. It now supports both undergraduate and graduate research and attracts an ever-growing number of public visitors.

A substantial volunteer program has evolved over the years at the Arboretum. More than one hundred dedicated people volunteer hundreds of hours every month to assist the Arboretum in its operations. As with all, public institutions, the UCI Arboretum is feeling the pinch of budget cuts as the state's economy continues to falter. With staffing at a minimum, volunteers have become an essential resource.

The Arboretum is also supported by the Friends of the UCI Arboretum. Its four hundred members receive four copies per year of the *Arboretum Quarterly*, and have the opportunity to participate in various events throughout the year such as plant sales, lectures and botanical tours.

On March 6, 1993 the Arboretum will show case the South African bulb collection during the annual Spring Open House event. Visitors will be led through several saran houses filled with thousands of containers of flowering bulbs. There will also be a wine and cheese tasting as well as a plant sale featuring some favorite South African species. Admission for members of the Friends group is free. There is a \$5 admission charge for non-members.



Cyrtanthus obliquus



Bababa



Hesperantha species

The UCI Arboretum has three basic goals for the future. The first is to increase our holdings in the petaloid monocot collection, especially the Mediterranean natives. Another is to continue to build an education program to interpret the Arboretum's plant collections and to increase awareness of the loss of biodiversity in the world's ecosystems. Finally, we plan to increase utilization of our collection by university research.

Our long-range goals are tempered by realism. We know that increasing community and volunteer involvement will be the key to our success in the future. If you would like information about volunteering or becoming a member of the Friends group, or if you want to know more about the Spring Open House on March 6, call the UCI Arboretum at (714) 856-5833 and ask for Laura Donahue or Brad Carter.

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BRAD CARTER is an enthusiastic Museum Scientist at U.C.I. Arboretum and an officer in the Palm Society of California. He has written articles for Pacific Horticulture as well.

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CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS, INC.

A Growing Legacy

Susan Fox

CALIFORNIA PLANTS, BIRDS and the natural environment will receive the attention they deserve when San Diego hosts the annual California garden Clubs, Inc. convention from March 30 to May 4th. Delegates from 298 adult clubs, 22 affiliates and 53 junior and high school clubs will meet here ready to be inspired by their accomplishments and to formulate new plans for conservation activities in the years ahead. Providing the leadership in this effort will be Jo Ann Gould, a member of the Village Garden Club of La Jolla, who will be installed as president during the convention.

Over sixty years ago twenty-two adult garden clubs and one junior garden club decided to dedicate themselves to amateur gardening and enhancing and preserving the natural beauty of California. The result was California Garden Clubs, Inc. Their commitment to progress in conservation, environmental education and gardening has resulted in many projects undertaken alone and in partnership with other great conservation organizations. These efforts have made a positive impact on our environment and on many Californian's personal pleasure in gardening.

In one of the first partnerships, CGCI joined forces with Save the Redwoods League and the Sempervirens Fund in an effort to save California's giant redwood trees. This is a long term project, started before 1947 and continuing to the present day. Five groves of redwoods have been purchased by the state organization, with ownership transferred to the State Parks Department on the completion of the sale.

In another interesting conservation project, CGCI worked with the Nature Conservancy, the Desert Protective Council, the California Native Plant Society and the Desert Empire District of California Garden Clubs to protect the King Creosote Clone creosote bush. The mother plant of this bush originated 11,700 years ago. The Nature Conservancy, with the support of CGCI, purchased the land on which the 75' by 25' clone is growing, saving it from real estate development.

Numerous education projects have been completed over the years. Mono Basin National Scenic Area is a current ongoing project in partnership with the U.S. National Forest Service. Money collected by local clubs is given to the state organization. They donate it to the park service to pay for landscaping around the proposed visitor center. CGCI funds will also provide for construction of a nature trail with interpretive signs.

Preserving bird life was a founding goal of CGCI. The Kern River Preserve project, a Nature Conservancy project joined by CGCI, has resulted in the planting of 2,300 young willow trees at the preserve to benefit the

endangered yellow billed cuckoo. 16,000 more tree seedlings are potted and will be planted by volunteers when they are mature. Another project with the Nature Conservancy is the Big Bear Valley Preserve project. This project's goal is to protect and preserve the bald eagle population in certain areas of the San Bernardino Mountains. Garden clubs collect canceled commemorative stamps for resale to stamp dealers and collectors to provide funds for this ongoing effort.

The area of public involvement that is perhaps most familiar to Californians is the garden clubs' goal of beautifying our environment. An example of the far reaching effects of this goal was the East bay Firestorm Reforestation Project in which CGCI donated funds along with many other organizations to help finance a mass planting of the devastated area, resulting in a wilderness that is alive and growing. Extending their reach nationally, the organization participated in establishment of the National Peace Garden and the National Friendship garden in Washington, D.C. Within the state the Anza Borrego Desert Garden and the Mendocino Coast Botanical Garden are continuing projects, receiving time and money from California Garden Clubs, Inc.

The Coachella Valley, Kawaeh Oaks, Consummes River and Upper McCloud River Preserve projects were also completed in partnership with the Nature Conservancy. Cooperative projects with the California State Parks Foundation, White Oak Farm, Mt. Diablo State Park Interpretive Center and the California Hall of Flowers have resulted in funds being provided for the specific needs of these enterprises.

All the support for these projects start at the local level with a garden club. Plant enthusiasts are welcome to join their local garden club and participate in all phases of the club's activities. Lectures on specific plants and gardening practices, demonstrations and workshops on flower arranging, field trips to places of horticultural interest, donations of flower arrangements to local public buildings, donations of plants to local public areas, support for youth who aspire to a career in an aspect of horticulture, flower shows, plant and craft sales are just some of the activities of the over 298 garden clubs in the state affiliated with the California Garden Clubs, Inc. CGCI represents over sixty years of community concern and support for the natural environment in California. The organization is an integral and necessary part of our communities.

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SUSAN FOX is a member of the Village Garden Club of La Jolla, an active floral designer, and has written several book reviews for California Garden Magazine.

'RAINBOW'S END'

Herb Gibson

THE 62ND STATE CONVENTION OF California Garden Clubs, Inc. will be held in San Diego, April 30 through May 4, 1993. Palomar District of California Garden Clubs, Inc. with its eighteen garden clubs and three affiliates are working hard to make this convention very special. Appropriate to the convention theme 'San Diego, The End of the Rainbow', the Red Lion Hotel, at Hazard Center Dr. in Mission Valley has been selected as headquarters.

Following tradition, Friday, April 30, will be a tour and get acquainted day. Several optional tours are planned. The 'Kaleidoscope International Tour' will take a motor coach trip across the border to Tijuana, Mexico. There will be a stop to see the Mexitpan Exhibition, a display of Mexican cities in miniature, reported to be a fantastic display. A stop is planned at the Mexican Cultural Center and/or the Tijuana Federal Park. Of course, there will be time for shopping and a Mexican meal.

Another tour, the 'Kaleidoscope Garden Tour', will start with a special lunch in the Commodore Room at the San Diego Yacht Club, then a motorcoach ride to view the homes in the Point Loma area, stopping to inspect one of the most beautiful homes, with an English garden. The Cabrillo National Monument is another stop along the way.

The convention will open with a Design Banquet on Saturday evening. Featured will be designer Mrs. Charles O. Smith, Fourth Vice President of the National Council of State Garden Clubs. Several provocative programs will be presented at the Youth Luncheon. Patricia Riteg Hunter (author of New Topiary) will expound on Gardening for Youth with Topiary. Another great author will be Pat Welch (Southern California Gardening) with her ideas and thoughts on the Rebirth of the California garden. There's even a breakfast event where Jim Long

(California State Park Ranger) will delight all with a very moving and unique slide program entitled Range of Light. Guess who will educate and enlighten us about critters at the San Diego Zoo? That well-known personality plans to bring live guests from the zoo.

To add to the interest and excitement of the convention there will be continuous exhibits and educational meeting on various subjects pertinent to the organization interests in horticulture.

The Installation of Officers, the finale of the convention on Monday evening, will install as the 1993-1995 State President, Mrs. Edwin R. Gould of San Diego.

Everyone interested in joining a garden group or who has a specific horticultural interest are welcome to join in the fun at the Red Lion Hotel for the 62nd State Convention.

---0---

HERB GIBSON, 1993 CGCI Convention Publicity Chairman, Valley Center.

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'LOOK AND FIND THE SUNSHINE'

Jean E. Johns

CALIFORNIA STATE GARDEN CLUBS, INC. will hold its 62nd annual convention in San Diego. The convention will be held at the Red Lion Hotel in Mission Valley commencing April 30 through May 4, 1993. On May 3, 1993 C.G.C.I. will install a new State President, Mrs. Edwin R. Gould. This pinnacle of achievement and high honor is the result of 35 years of dedicating her time and talents to the local garden clubs in many capacities. As President of Chula Vista Garden Club, Palomar District Director and President of San Diego Arrangers Guild, Jo Ann has been a leader and motivator to fellow gardeners. Since coming to San Diego in 1952 from the Panama Canal Zone, both Jo Ann and her husband Ed have enjoyed gardening. Perhaps this love was nurtured and encouraged by her father-in-law Edwin Gould, past president of the San Diego Rose Society and her mother-in-law Onnolee, a true horticulturist and floral designer.

Jo Ann is a Master Flower Show Judge and has served as the chairman of Southwestern Judges' Council and the chairman of their Flower Show Symposium. She has been a trustee at Quail Gardens and helped with their annual

fun fairs. Jo Ann has been an active member of San Diego Floral Association where she served as Secretary and as California Garden magazine advertising chairman.

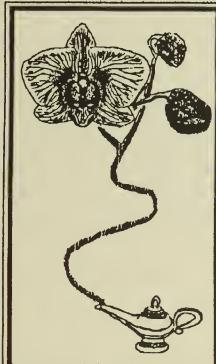
For fifteen years Jo Ann has volunteered her time at a local hospital's flower shop providing their gift shop with floral bouquets for patients and the public. She is particularly proud of the title that was fondly bestowed on her - 'Flower Lady'.

As a chairman serving on the board of directors of California Garden Clubs Inc. for fourteen years, Jo Ann stated it is an honor to serve as president in 1993 - 1995. Jo Ann Gould has chosen as her theme 'Look And Find The Sunshine'; this is very appropriate for a lady who will send sun beams throughout the 300 garden clubs and 16,000 members for the coming two years.

We wish her well and may lots of sunbeams follow her as she travels the state of California as the thirty-third C.G.C.I. president

—0—

JEAN E. JOHNS, California Garden Staff Writer, CGCI 93' Convention Chairman.



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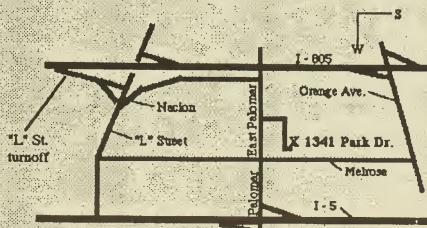
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WHY BAMBOO IS BIG AT QUAIL GARDENS: A HISTORY

by Betty N. Shor

TN 1979 TWO SPECIES OF BAMBOO were in the ground at Quail Botanical Gardens in Encinitas: a not-very-large specimen of one of the timber bamboos, *Bambusa oldhami*, and a clump of the medium-sized *Bambusa multiplex* 'Alphonse Karr'.

Today about 50 species or varieties of bamboo are in the ground at those gardens, and the assemblage is said to be among the largest in the United States. These mostly-tall members of the grass family (Poaceae, subfamily Bambusoideae) now form part of the general greenery background of the gardens, fitting in very well with the subtropical effect there. The largest ones, including several that form graceful arching clumps, are in the field west of the exotic-fruit orchard. The climate of coastal San Diego County is nearly ideal for many kinds of bamboos, including those native to elevations from sea level to high mountains and those that can endure high heat or extreme cold.

The person primarily responsible for the increase of bamboos at Quail Gardens was Richard Haubrich, a geophysicist by profession, an amateur in bamboo who enthusiasm began with one plant. In 1974 he rented a house in San Diego that had golden bamboo (*Phyllostachys aurea*) in the garden. He liked its graceful green leaves, encouraged it with water and fertilizer - and soon found it coming up in the lawn. So he talked to the landlady (of Japanese origin) and she said "Let it grow." He has been encouraging bamboo ever since, first in San Diego and Encinitas and now in Central California.

In late 1979, with colleague Ken Brennecke and with Gilbert Voss, then curator of Quail gardens, Haubrich attended a plant meeting at Huntington gardens in San Marino. During the drive the three decided to found a national/international organization: The American Bamboo Society (ABS), established in October, 1979 with seven members.

The three enthusiasts then asked Quail Botanical Gardens Foundation if they could place a few more bamboos into those gardens. Approval was given, and the first bamboos in the western grove area were planted in late 1979: *Bambusa beecheyana* and *Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* (square bamboo), which were obtained from the Los Angeles County and State Arboretum; *Bambusa tuldaoides* (punting-pole bamboo), acquired from a grower in Oceanside; and another clump of *B. oldhami*.

In 1980 Haubrich obtained a special permit from the Department of Agriculture (USDA) to import bamboos, and was allowed by Quail Gardens to use a small existing

greenhouse for a quarantine facility. (At that time, imported bamboos had to be held in quarantine for two years - now one year - to be checked regularly by a county agriculture officer for possible pests or diseases.) That opened the door to importing bamboos from outside the United States: from collectors and growers in Europe, from Dr. Y.C. Lin of a forest research institute in Taiwan (Republic of China), and others. Lin's plants, also now part of the western Bamboo grove at Quail, are *Bambusa dolichomerithalla*, *B. dolichoclada*, *B. edulis*, *B. pachinensis* and *Dendrocalamus giganteus*. The last one, a native of Burma, may be the largest bamboo in the world - growing to one hundred feet high and culm diameter of twelve inches, with leaves twenty inches long and four inches wide. (Many bamboos have no English common name, so one has to learn those long scientific ones.)



Ornamental Bamboo - Dover Books

Haubrich visited the former site of the USDA Introduction Station near Savannah, Georgia in 1980. There were many bamboos in the ground - at least twenty-two species of the genus of running bamboos, *Phyllostachys makinoi*. Interested people were allowed to dig plants there, but only in February. That was the source of the *Phyllostachys* were in the Quail bamboo grove.

Brennecke obtained bamboo plants from various sources and contributed to the early plantings. One was *Phyllostachys vivax*, an attractive but rampant grove bamboo that has had to be dug back extensively recently. He also provided *Bambusa vulgaris* (common bamboo)

and *Were apus*, from Java, which he had acquired from San Diego grower Ron Fadem before his death about 1978.

An unusual plant acquired in 1984 was *Bambusa sinospinosa*, a thorny Chinese bamboo from Craig Brown, another local enthusiast, who attended a medical convention near Canton, China - where, during a meeting break, he dug rhizomes from plants in an adjacent field and carried them home. Haubrich corresponded with U.S. bamboo locations and obtained plants from Richard Pohl, an expert from the University of Iowa; from Tom Soderstrom at the Smithsonian Institute; from the Huntington Gardens; from Strybing Arboretum in Golden Gate Park in San Francisco and from various nurseries in California. The USDA Station at Miami provided seedlings of *Bambusa* bamboos when its plants flowered; this giant thorny bamboo - now quite large at Quail - is a fast grower with long wiry lower branches, armed with vicious spines.

Also in the western grove is *Bambusa malingensis*, a medium-sized tropical that was started from a single culm cutting from the USDA Station in Miami, Florida - because no soil from Florida may come into California on plants. This species is more tolerant of sea breezes than many others.

Moso (*Phyllostachys heterocycla* f. *pubescens*), a running grove bamboo planted near the east fence of the gardens, was grown from seed provided by Gib Cooper, who had a partner from China. This hardy bamboo is the one most utilized in China for timber and for bamboo shoots. An arrangement was made about 1983 between ABS and Quail Gardens Botanical Foundation to sell seedlings of Moso, to provide funds to maintain the quarantine greenhouse at Quail. ABS held sales of bamboo plants to obtain funds to purchase new kinds that it wanted, and traded it with foreign growers.

The first Mexican weeping bamboo (*Otatea acuminata aztecorum*) at Quail came from Tropic World Nursery, which had acquired their original plants from the Los Angeles County Arboretum. Other bamboos from Central and South America came from collecting trips by Haubrich, Voss, Bill Teague and by Gerald Bol of Sebastopol (now president of the American Bamboo Society), in Mexico, Chile and Costa Rica. The earlier Mexican weeping plants began flowering three or four years ago, and are back on the market as good-sized seedlings. A graceful large plant of that species near the gift shop at Quail that has not yet bloomed came from a later collection in Mexico by Voss.

The panda plants are represented attractively at Quail outside the north gate of the walled garden: *Fargesia murielae* (umbrella bamboo - a 15-foot-high species hardy to 10,000 feet, and an important food source for pandas),

and *F. nitida* (fountain bamboo). ABS got these from California sources.

Those were the early years, to the mid 1980's. The American Bamboo Society, like the plants themselves, grows rampantly; it now has about 900 members and seven regional chapters in the United States. The Southern California Chapter of ABS now supports the bamboo facilities at Quail Gardens. It has continued to acquire plants by purchase and collecting trips. It is working with the Quail Gardens Foundation in the long-range plan to establish biogeographic zones at Quail gardens. As the plan unfolds, some of the present plants may have to be (re)moved. The emphasis on bamboos will be in the Asiatic area, which is the primary origin of this plant group. The species from Central and South America are already located chiefly in the area designed for Meso-America.

The chapter holds semi-annual sales of bamboo plants at Quail gardens in March and October, where at least 100 varieties are available in one-gallon and five-gallon pots. Proceeds of the sale help to support the Bamboo quarantine facility and the propagating greenhouse. For information on ABS or the local chapter, write to: George Shor, Secretary, ABS SoCal, 2655 Ellentown Road, La Jolla, CA 92037

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BETTY SHOR, a local grower of succulents and bamboo, has recently returned from an international bamboo meeting in Japan.



Bamboo Forest in Ceylon - Dover Books

TREES OF BALBOA PARK IN BLOOM FOR MARCH AND APRIL

Kathy K. Puplava

SUPER BEAUTIFUL! These two months are truly outstanding in San Diego. Use this handy guide to locate the lovely flowering trees, and you can call them by name as well.

<u>BOTANICAL NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
<i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i>	pink cedar	House of Pacific Relations
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	orchid tree	Starlight Bowl, Bowling Green
<i>Calodendron capense</i>	Cape chestnut	Federal Building parking lot
<i>Chionanthus retusus</i>	Chinese fringe tree	Golden Hill Park
<i>Dombeya cacuminum</i>	NCN	Federal Building
<i>Dombeya spectabilis</i>	African pear	Desert Garden
<i>Eriobotrya deflexa</i>	bronze loquat	Timken Art Gallery
<i>Erythrina caffra</i>	kaffirboom coral tree	Pepper Grove
<i>Erythrina coralloides</i>	naked coral tree	Desert Garden
<i>Erythrina falcata</i>	NCN	Balboa Drive & Upas Street
<i>Erythrina x syskii</i>	NCN	Zoo parking lot
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	silver dollar eucalyptus	Park Boulevard
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	iron bark eucalyptus	Morley Field, Desert Garden
<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Australian willow	President's Way
<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	sweetshade	Marston Point
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Australian tea tree	Bowling Green, Palm Canyon
<i>Michelia Doltsopa</i>	NCN	Municipal Gym
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Jerusalem thorn, Mexican palo verde	Desert Garden
<i>Pittosporum undalatum</i>	victorian box	United Nations Building
<i>Tabebuia Avellanedae</i>	pink trumpet tree	Desert Garden
<i>Tabebuia chrysotricha</i>	golden trumpet tree	Desert Garden
<i>Tecoma stans</i>	yellow bells	Marston House

References: botanical names - *Hortus Third*, common names - *Sunset Western Garden Book*, NCN - no common name.

KATHY KALAS PUPLAVA is the Balboa Park Horticulturist.

SAN DIEGO FLORAL SPRING BASKET CLASSES

AS EARLY AS 2000 B.C. SKILLED fingers produced beautiful baskets that carried and stored the essential items that sustained life for various native groups. The art of basketry has never died, and is still an admired craft in the 20th century. Spend a Tuesday with one of San Diego's talented teachers and you can either learn or perfect your own techniques.

All classes meet from 9:30 a.m. until 2:30 p.m. in room 102 of Casa del Prado in Balboa Park.

You bring a plastic bucket, a really good pair of clippers and a sack lunch.

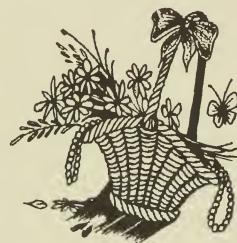
The teachers bring: large quantities of all the required materials, and they keep the coffee pot brewing.

Prepaid registration necessary, send in this form with your check

Payable to: San Diego Floral Association
Mail to: Casa del Prado, Room 105
Balboa Park
San Diego, CA 92101-1619.

Please include a stamped/self-addressed envelope.

For further information, call: Marie Walsh, 619-298-5182



Mar. 2 - Topiary Eggs for Easter

Instructor - Kathy Walsh

\$20.00 for members

\$25.00 for non-members

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Mar. 9 - Grapevine, three-ring basket

Instructor - Martha Rosenberg

\$25.00 for members

\$30.00 for non-members

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Mar. 16 - Appalachian Basket (made from found and man-made materials). For variety, dyed reed may be used.

Instructor - Martha Rosenberg

\$25.00 for members

\$30.00 for non-members

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Mar. 23 - Pine Needle Basket

Bring blunt tapestry needle and small towel.

Instructor - Martha Rosenberg

\$10.00 for members

\$15.00 for non-members

Mar. 30 - Egg Basket and Appalachian-style (made of seeds and rings) app. 10" diameter

Instructor - Martha Rosenberg

\$25.00 for members

\$30.00 for non-members

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Apr. 6 - Fresh Ivy or Fern Basket - great Easter project.

Instructor - Kathy Walsh

\$15.00 for members

\$20.00 for non-members

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Apr. 13 - Pine Needle Class

Instructor - Martha Rosenberg

Bring blunt tapestry needle and small towel.

\$10.00 for members

\$15.00 for non-members

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Name Phone

Address

City CA Zip

WHY JOIN A GARDEN CLUB?

Dorothy C. Carroll

WHY JOIN A GARDEN CLUB? Because there is no better, surer, quicker way to become involved with people who share similar gardening interests.

Gone are the days when garden club members were just a "bunch of little old ladies sitting around sipping tea and talking about their gardens." Today's garden club members are both men and women, young and old, professional and amateur, arrangers and horticulturists.

They're involved in civic beautification, conservation of our natural resources, environmental awareness, education concerning air quality, land conservation, endangered species of plants and wildlife, the quality and conservation of water, as well as education of the youth through school and community gardening programs.

Garden club members are involved in preserving historic gardens and established trails. They work on garden therapy projects which assist people who have handicaps. They work with local landscape designers to establish public fragrance gardens with signs in braille so people who are blind can also enjoy these facilities.

"Regular" garden clubs, especially those which are members of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., offer their members a wide variety of subjects and interests especially on a local level. It is my belief that every person who moves into a new area would be wise to join the local garden club. There's no better way, no quicker way, to find out what plants grow well in that area, what blooms and when, what becomes invasive, where to get the best dollar value plant-wise, what the local water restrictions are, and who to contact for help with a specific gardening problem. In addition, if you want to get more involved, you can take the National Landscape Design and/or National Flower Show Judging courses and use those skills as needed.

In "specialty" garden clubs, members can zero in and learn all about a specific plant such as: the African violet, the camellia, daffodil, dahlia, fern, gloxinia, gesneriad, gourd, lilac, lily, iris, begonia, orchid, rose, cactus and succulents. All of these have their own plant societies which are open for membership. The camaraderie, companionship, the sharing of ideas and knowledge with people who have similar interests...these are the main reasons for joining a garden club.

No matter what club you join, the main purposes are the same: to promote and develop, improve and preserve by cultivation, hybridization, preservation and perpetuation, collect and disseminate information, assist

and encourage all gardeners, award them for excellence in landscape design or culture of vegetables. The arranging of flowers and fruits is another major activity.

Furthermore, when we join a garden club, we open ourselves to a world-wide interest which knows no international boundaries. Travel the world and you'll find people in every nation who share gardening interests...from Canada to South America, Europe, Asia, New Zealand; from the Grand bahamas to the Grand Cayman islands, and across the seas to the Philippines. No matter where you go, you never need to be completely alone. You can always find other garden club and plant society members who are willing to talk with you and share their information. It's nice to have a common interest with so many other people in the world.

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DOROTHY CARROLL is a San Diego-base freelance writer, member of Garden Writers' Association of America, and gardening consultant. National Council of State Garden Clubs accredited Flower Show Judge and member of the Editorial Board of *California Garden* magazine.

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Now is the Time . . .

A CULTURAL CALENDAR OF CARE FROM OUR AFFILIATES
Compiled by Penny Bunker

AFRICAN VIOLETS

Helen LaGamma

WATER only when soil is dry when watering from the top.

KEEP all areas clean of plant clutter. Use only clean sterile equipment. Have the area well ventilated.

PROVIDE 12 to 14 hours of indirect lighting daily.

PROTECT plants from any sudden change in temperature - maintain 65-75 degrees.

POT up babies in 2½ pots using a light, porous, sterile soil with good drainage.

PRACTICE preventive measures against insects and disease - have clean hands and clothing.

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BEGONIAS

Margaret Lee

PUT down tubers to sprout.

CLEAN all pots and plantings of dead wood, leaves and old debris.

PROTECT roots with a mulch.

START feeding - give ¼ strength of any real good all-purpose plant food if feeding once a week; ½ strength if twice a month; full strength if once a month

CONTROL disease and pests by spray and bait.

KEEP plants moist but not wet.

START new plants from leaves, cuttings and seeds.

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BONSAI

Dr. Herbert Markowitz

WATCH watering program according to the rains.

REPOT plants; shape to conform to the container.

REMEMBER deciduous flowering plants need repotting every year, except quince. Conifers may go three to five years.

GRAFT deciduous plants.

ADD small amounts of chelated iron or acidifying preparation to correct alkaline (salt) buildup.

WATCH for aphids and other pests.

WAIT until April to feed - use a high nitrogen fertilizer for foliage growth; high phosphorous type to set flowers and fruit.

USE ¼ strength fertilizer spread several weeks apart rather than using full strength only one time. Measure accurately. Too much fertilizer can burn roots and cause leaf damage.

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BROMELIADS

Mary Siemers

BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF BALBOA PARK

CHECK plants for scale especially during spring when scale is most likely to appear.

TREAT plants with scale by dipping or spraying them thoroughly with a solution of Cygon 2E according to directions on the label. Drain excess solution from plant.

KEEP plants clean. Cut spent blooms and dead leaves.

REPOT your favorite plants in new potting media. This helps them to develop a healthier growth.

ALWAYS provide a good drainage and never allow the soil to become soggy.

FERTILIZE only during the warm months; once a month; preferring a fertilizer high in acid. Use ½ the recommended strength on the label.

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CACTI AND SUCCULENTS

Joseph A. Betzler

PREPARE plants for spring growth by checking soil and pot condition - transplant if needed. Soil mix should be light and water should flow freely through it.

FERTILIZE your plants on a regular basis.

START acclimating the protected plants to outdoor conditions once again, after danger of frost is gone.

PROTECT sensitive plants from the rain and sun; bright sun can burn indoor plants.

KEEP newly purchased plants separated from your collection until they show signs of good growth without any pests or disease; treat any pest soon, watch for snails also. The wet winter might bring you rodents; mice and rabbits are cute but no cacti are safe from their nibbles - protect your plants.

CAMELLIAS
E.C. Snooks

KEEP up a proper watering schedule especially if little rain occurs.

FEED with cotton-seed meal or commercial fertilizer. KEEP blooms picked up to control petal blight. ADD iron for good leaf color.

TRANSPLANT older plants or plant new ones now.

PRUNE out any unwanted growth - open the center to allow air circulation.

LOOK for loopers and aphids - spray with malathion or Cygon.

KOOK for new varieties while still in bloom.

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DAHLIAS
Abe Jansen

PLACE tubers in starting medium such as vermiculite or sand. Keep in a warm place to sprout; beware of too much moisture.

PREPARE the planting area by adding humus and fertilizer.

PLANT sprouted tubers, sprout side up, six inches below ground surface, two inches from stake and cover with two inches of soil.

MOISTEN, but do not keep wet.

PROTECT new growth from snails.

BE SURE to drive stake into ground before planting tubers.

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EPIPHYLLUMS (Orchid Cactus)
George French

FEED epiphyllums with a low nitrogen fertilizer.

CHECK trellis to be sure plants are well secured.

GIVE plants filtered sunlight to encourage development of buds.

BAIT for snails; a few granules of Sluggeta have proven effective when placed at the base of the plant - leaves little or no residue.

CHECK for drainage in April. Do not move plants at this time, but continue to feed for bloom; use Hi-Bloom or Bloom-builder type to promote healthy buds and bloom.

TAKE cuttings.

REMOVE buds from a new plant; that energy needs to go to the root system.

FERNS
Raymond Sodomka

FERTILIZE with high nitrogen liquid or pellets. REMOVE dead fronds.

CATCH rain water for plants in covered areas. DIVIDE, repot or add leaf mold to those plants needing it.

SPRAY for aphids and scale. PLANT spores.

USE Vitamin B1 after dividing; use per instructions on label.

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FUCHSIAS

PRUNE plants not done earlier.

PINCH new growth on plants pruned earlier. As the third set of leaves form on new growth, pinch out the terminal set. This will result in a bushier plant.

FERTILIZE with any good balanced fertilizer.

WATCH for insects and treat accordingly.

WATER thoroughly the day before spraying.

CONTINUE taking cuttings from prunings.

CLEAN up fallen leaves, blooms and other trash.

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GERANIUMS (Pelargoniums)
Carol Roller

WATER thoroughly when plants become somewhat dry. Allow the excess water to drain away. Keep foliage as dry as possible.

CONTINUE feeding with a balanced fertilizer dissolved in water, using less than the recommended amount as often as needed to keep plants growing well. Long term pellets may be used instead.

CONTINUE pest and disease prevention, using all products according to the directions.

PRUNE and pinch ivies and zonals for future bloom. Avoid cutting regals, scented and related types because their flowers will be lost by pruning them at this time.

MAKE cutting from the ivy and zonal prunings.

REMOVE faded flowers and old discolored leaves.

ROTATE pots on a regular basis in order to produce well-shaped plants.

Computerization of Page Layouts by:

R. Barry Lewis
Computer System Analyst
619/460-2136

IRIS

San Diego/Imperial County Iris Society

START feeding low nitrogen, all-purpose and liquid fish fertilizers.

WATER regularly if no rain.

CLEAN beds and keep weeds under control.

WATCH for pests - systemic sprays applied as a drench will usually free iris of aphids and thrips.

GIVE Japanese and Louisianas acid food - a camellia-type fertilizer is convenient to use.

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ORCHIDS

Charles Fouquette

CHECK for pests around and under plants; clean debris from under benches and the floor area.

SET out slug and snail bait; check for red spider, scale, mealybug, etc. Do not let them get a foothold on your plants.

REPOT any Cattleyas that are showing new "eyes." These will look like fingernails at the base of the present growth.

PLACE back divisions of Cattleyas that have new "eyes," but are short on roots, in a plastic bag. Blow up the bag with your breath - there is no CO₂ in the bag. Place divisions in the bag, seal the top with a twist-tie and hang in a warm shaded area. Plant new divisions when roots are 2-3 inches tall.

MOVE cymbidiums to shaded areas as weather clears, especially yellows and greens, to keep from fading. Continue low nitrogen fertilizer.

PROTECT all bloom spikes from hail or showers so no harm befalls flower buds.

GROW odontoglossums, oncidiums, brassia. The oncidium Alliance should be grown with some research, air movement, light feeding, good salt-free water (rain water), deionized water and the like are all a requirement of successful growing.

REPOT your paphiopedilums after they bloom. Some growth may not have roots yet - clip these tightly to the potting media with a wire clip. The mature growth should have roots and the new growth should still be attached.

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ROSES

Dallas Union

START a program to control mildew in March.

GIVE weekly spraying with Triforina or Funginex according to label.

MIX Orthene with Funginex mixture to control insects.

ALWAYS water before spraying.

HAVE a feeding program. A feeding every two weeks alternating with Bandini or Miracle Grow and an organic fish emulsion with a tablespoon of Epsom Salts (Magnesium Sulfate) per rose.

WATER immediately after fertilizing.

REMEMBER to water the day before spraying and feeding. NEVER spray or feed a dry plant.

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GREEN THUMB ITEMS

Penny Bunker

DIVIDE chrysanthemums - take cuttings from old plants and make divisions.

FINISH planting bare-root and shrubs in March.

CUT back poinsettias around St. Patrick's Day; removing last year's growth to within two joints of the old wood.

PLANT calla lilies, canna, gerbers, marguerites, Shasta daisies.

SET out annuals such as zinnias, pansies, marigolds and petunias for fast growth and spring color.

GIVE a top dressing of fresh rich soil and humus to clivias, agapanthus and amaryllis.

START feeding camellias, azaleas and rhododendrons with an acid fertilizer when they stop blooming.



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...AND THE GREEN GRASS GREW AROUND

Ron Sissons

HE GRAMINEAE OR GRASS FAMILY is comprised of more than 500 genera, a third of which grow in the United States. Passing over the Bamboos, the tall ornamental grasses (such as the Pampas and Plume grasses), the cereals (such as wheat, corn, rice, barley, oats and rye), the pasture and range grasses, and a number of pernicious weeds, we come to the lawn grasses.

While it could be said that lawn grasses live an abnormal existence since they are not naturally low growing, the fact remains that certain grasses demonstrated their adaptability to close sheering (by grazing animals) long before lawns became a gardening concept. It is true to say, however, that the lawn will deteriorate more quickly than any other part of the garden unless it receives correct and regular attention.

Lawn grasses are split into two groups — the temperate zone or cool season grasses and the subtropical or warm season grasses.

Cool season grasses will grow satisfactorily in areas of high summer temperature if cold weather is usual during the winter. Warm season grasses are suited to areas having hot summers and moderate winters.

Cool season grasses are generally sown as a mixture. A mixture of cool season seeds will produce a better and hardier turf for a longer period and is adapted to a wider variety of conditions than is a single grass.

The following table will be helpful in determining what may be the outcome of any particular seed mixture. A first-rate lawn seed mixture for cool season grasses would contain a substantial percentage of Kentucky Bluegrass or its varieties. A high percentage of Bentgrasses would mean a luxury lawn but with a high-maintenance factor and a high incidence of summer diseases. And of course, a high percentage of the coarse-textured fescues would indicate a coarse but hard-wearing lawn.

Cool season grasses:

Kentucky Bluegrass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
Fine Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
Coarse Fescue	<i>Festuca elatior</i>
Tall Fescue	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>
Annual Ryegrass	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Perennial Ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Colonial Bentgrass	<i>Agrostis tenuis</i>
Creeping Bentgrass	<i>Agrostis palustris</i>
Redtop	<i>Agrostis alba</i>

Warm season grasses:

Bermuda Grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Zoysia	<i>Zoysia tenuifolia</i>
St. Augustine Grass	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>

Warm season grasses, Bermuda, Zoysia, and St. Augustine, grow vigorously in the summer and go dormant in the winter — unfortunately a dead grass color goes along with the dormancy. This loss of color can be remedied by the use of a grass colorant, and it is quite usual to overseed Bermuda with one of the cool season grasses.

Common Bermuda grass, not so affectionately known as "devil grass" is the dominant grass throughout the warm areas of the country, including San Diego. Devil grass or not, because of its resistance to most diseases and many insects, Bermuda grass is widely planted on school grounds, golf course fairways, athletic fields and in many parks. Common Bermuda grass and its improved hybrid forms do not grow well in the shade.

The improved varieties of Bermuda will establish a turf quickly and are swift to recover from severe injury or heavy wear. They may produce flower heads if under-fertilized but viable seeds are seldom produced. Hybrid Bermuda lawns are planted from sprigs, stolens or plugs which may be purchased from turfgrass nurseries. They require a higher degree of maintenance because of their very dense growth and should be lightly renovated in spring and late summer to control thatch and make mowing easier. Like the common Bermuda the hybrids are deep rooted and irrigation should be deep when applied.

Zoysia grasses are slow growing and are planted from either sprigs or plugs which take a year or more to fully establish a turf. They are long lived and make an attractive lawn for minimum care. While happy in full sun they are also tolerant of moderate. Like the Bermudas, the Zoysia grasses are deep-rooted and watering should be deep when applied.

St. Augustine grass is a wide-bladed, coarse-textured, creeping grass of lightish green color. It can be attractive when planted in large areas and will flourish in sun or partial shade; has a high tolerance to salinity.

—0—

RON SISONS was trained in the royal British gardens and headed the Department of Parks and Recreation in Long Beach before retirement. He and his wife now live in Chula Vista.

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LOOSE ENCOUNTERS WITH THE LOQUAT

Richard D. Jones

Loquat - Common name: Japanese plum, Japanese medlar; Scientific name: *Eriobotrya japonica*; Family: Roseaceae; Origin: China; Distribution: sub-tropical areas

INHERITED THIS BIG, blossoming loquat tree with the purchase of my little house in Kensington in 1972. The big, scratchy leaves, the golden fruit and the fecundity of the seeds amazed me. I planted ten shiny compound seeds in ten Yuban coffee cans and in three months I had a row of bright green trees. All ten seeds matured. Prospects of prosperity driven by extrapolation hinted that I could farm my one-third acre with a whole orchard producing tons of fruit in as little as five years. But this dream faded when I began trying to use the loquats. Did you ever try to process loquats?

One does not merely shake a loquat tree for the fruit. Even the ripest hold on with tenacity. One has to use both hands and separate the clusters from the twigs. My best harvesting rate was twelve pounds of fruit in fifteen minutes, but then I had to go through the twelve pounds and remove the stems, some of which were three inches long. My technique is to cut off the brown stem end and, with the knife still under the skin, peel half of the loquat. Then, I cut the fruit in half lengthwise exposing the compound seed and with a flip of the thumb eject the seed from each half and finally peel the remaining skin. The iridescent, sepia-colored seeds are absolutely beautiful. One could make a necklace of them! The flesh, a white-to-yellow color, is like lichee, soft and sweet, and I plunge the halves into a mason jar filled with a mixture of lemon juice and water to keep the color light. This is painstaking work. The twelve pounds yielded barely four quarts of stemmed, peeled, seeded loquats after almost three hours of careful work. There must be a better way, I thought.

But the seeds! I kept a coffee can full of shiny seeds

and had the temerity to taste them. The outer "skin," the shiny brown coat tastes like almonds. But the grey-green inside tastes like...well, like green leaves. In a week the seeds split their skins and the remaining seeds were now dull brown-black. Maybe they have some use. "A new coffee bean" I thought.

The tree was still loaded with fruit, yet I was not going to spend another four hours for four quarts of loquats. How about just extracting the juice? This would obviate the peeling and seeding operations. I then gathered another twelve-quart kettle of stemmed fruit, and with clean feet began to stomp on them. Brown colored juice rose between my toes but the rock-hard seeds hurt the bottoms of my feet. I stepped out of the kettle, washed my feet with a hose and poured off about a half-gallon of juice from the "mash." It was delicious. But I needed a better method, a way to filter out the brown seed-color of the juice. Either a seeding machine or cleaner feet!

My friend Larabee had a "professional" juicer. It could make juice of ball bearings, he said. So, we put a quart of stemmed loquats in his juicer and ground up skins, seeds, and pulp into a grey-tan mush. The half-cup of juice looked

like avocado green sludge and tasted like, yet, green leaves.

The tree, still loaded with fruit, seemed to pity my efforts. I noticed that the furry skins were covered with dust, a smog residue, perhaps, that may have influenced the taste of the juice. The next batch of loquats not only had to be skinned, and seeded, but they had to be washed clean and shiny - like plums. With an old bath towel I rubbed each fruit and in an hour I had about a gallon of

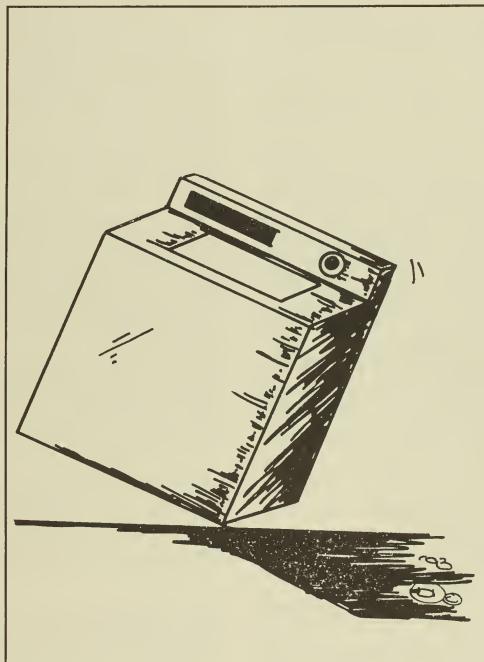


Illustration by Celia Hanson

loquats. At that rate I reckoned it would take three more hours of polishing. Just then I remembered my new Maytag washing machine. Why not dump the entire twelve quarts of stemmed loquats into the washer, swish them about in hot water and spin? I put them in the short "rinse" cycle and lifted the top-loader lid (it stopped) to observe that *it was working!* The loquats were bright yellow-orange and the water was grey. The phone rang and I dropped the lid. Three minutes later I returned to the washer, an ominous quiet inside. When I raised the lid I was horrified to witness a mass of green, brown mush, seeds wedged into the drain holes of the speckled-blue revolving drum. For two days, using an ice-pick and a wire brush I cleaned my once-new Maytag. It seemed to survive. I did not have to phone the Maytag repairman and "explain" what had happened.

April was wearing on, and still loaded, the loquat tree was feeding the birds. I tried using my pressure cooker to extract the juice from the seed, yet I got very little juice, and that juice was brown colored. I tried using a canvas bag and twisting it, one end tied to the tree. I managed to get a very dry mash of skins and seeds, but a large quantity of brown juice.

In July the Department of Agriculture Extension Service sent me Claude Sweet's (n.d.) *The Commercial Potential of the Loquat in California*. The article mentioned that the tree originated in China, was commercially grown in Japan and India, and more recently, in Israel. It has three disadvantages: (1) It has low comparative yield, (2) it is sensitive to cold, and (3) it required high labor input for production. We must ditto the labor cost for the processing. Mine were astronomical. Somewhere someone has the technology to extract the clear, tangy, sweet juice. Who?

Yet, if one regards the act of eating as a hobby, as I do, the loquat is an enjoyable "outside" treat...like a watermelon. One simply drops a golden orb in his mouth, crunches it so the tangy juice runs down one's throat and down the corners of one's mouth. The pulp is delicious and there is the added delight of being able to spit the seeds twenty-five feet down the slope, where, as you can see, hundreds of baby loquat trees are marching up the hill.

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RICHARD D. JONES is an anthropologist who puts his scientific mind to interesting challenges.

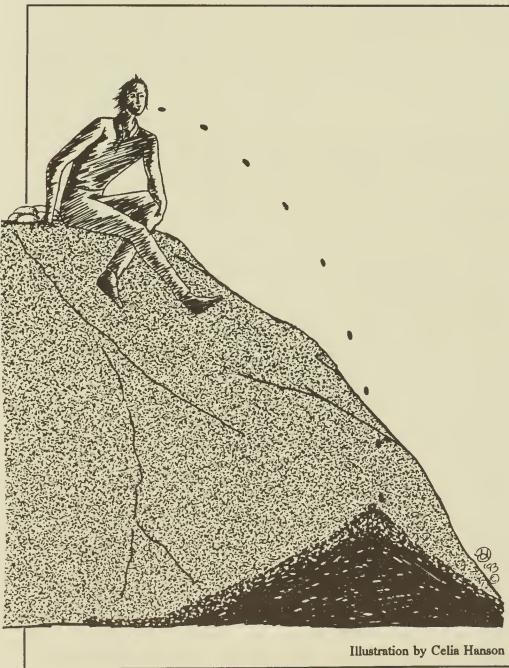


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ROSE IDENTITY WAS A MYSTERY

Betty Newton

IN 1962, AT THE EDGE OF the newly-planted Whaley House Rose Garden, was a rose that would puzzle us over the years.

I arrived the day after the roses were planted (having read of that event in the newspaper) and came back each week to check up on the ninety bushes. The design and donation of the roses was by Dorothy Stemler of Roses of yesterday Nursery in Watsonville.

In April, when the roses began to bloom, a raspberry and milk-colored one on the side stood out. It had no label and was not on the original plan. Someone had planted it when I wasn't looking. I found a similar bush behind a barbershop in Old Town and then another in Fletcher Hills and still another in La Mesa.

This was obviously a popular bush — still a definitely bluish-hue like milk and raspberries stirred together, light green leaves and slender vertical canes.



I decided it was the 'Peace' of a previous era. 'Peace', because it was healthy, vigorous and planted by so many people. Rooted cuttings and divisions of this rose were still being shared.

But what was it *really*? One hot day I drove to Whittier, California, carrying three blooms of that rose and left them for the curator of Rose Hill there, John Van Barneveld, to identify. Van Barneveld was the most respected name in rose circles I knew.

Remember it was hot, the roses had traveled and one was slightly shriveled and the others droopy. (We could do better today with ice chests.)

Mr. Van Barneveld, then nearing retirement after a long career working with roses, wrote to tell me our roses were 'Magna Carta' and 'Paul Neyron'. I had neglected to tell Mr. Van Barneveld that all three flowers came from the same plant.

This identification was not satisfying. After I looked up the descriptions of those two roses, I knew nothing was

resolved. The raspberry rose remained an enigma. By then, another good-sized plant of the same flower had been moved in against the rose garden wall. (Things like that happen at Whaley House.)

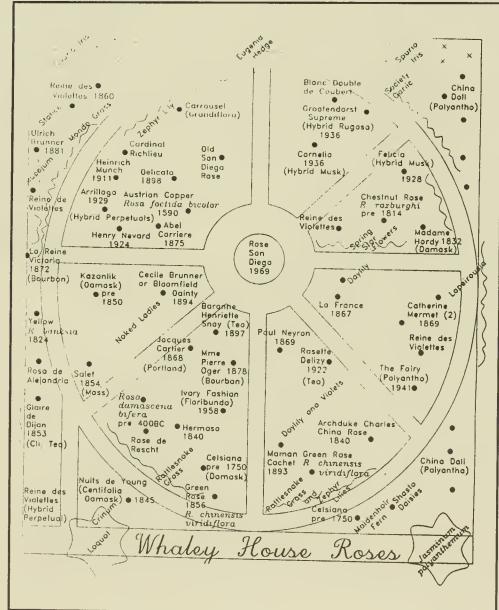
Then, about 1990, volunteers working in the rose garden got permission to buy additional old roses to fill in gaps of bushes that had died. Among others came two from what is now Roses of Yesterday and Today (802 Brown's Valley Road, Watsonville, CA 95076) — two that bloomed had a bluish rose like raspberries in milk with light green leaves!

We knew it was ours instantly! Here was a solution to an almost 30-year-old puzzle. I wrote Pat Wylie, Stemler's daughter, who had inherited the nursery, and she replied saying the acidity or alkalinity of the soil in which this rose is planted influences color. Our rose was 'Reine des Violettes', Queen of Violets.

By then we had four plants in the garden and they were identical, all like the labeled plants from the nursery. Barring a mislabeling (which had happened in earlier years), we knew our rose. It feels good to have that mystery solved.

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BETTY NEWTON is a garden writer, designer and teaches at the Foothills Education Center.



GREENHOUSE ETIQUETTE

Harry Tolen

WHEN YOU VISIT A GREENHOUSE or nursery, whether it be one that features exotic orchids or one that includes a wide horticultural variety, do you act like the proverbial bull in a China tea shop?

Well, of course, you're not that kind of a person. On the other hand, are you truly careful, thoughtful, and considerate of those precious wares being displayed?

Plants are an awful lot like people that you know: some are delicate, some are touchy, some are shy; and, sure, there are also those that are bold, brash, tough and thorny. Some hate to be touched, and, yes, there are some that enjoy a kind word and a gentle caress .. or two.

Growers and nursery owners often prize their plants like their own children! They do not approve of them being pinched, punched, mauled, manhandled, or insulted! How would you feel if some well meaning stranger picked up your child and inadvertently broke one of his little limbs? Why, you'd be on him like a fiery tornado from hell! Well, when you treat one of the grower's precious charges the same way, believe me, he'd like to punch you out, too. Usually, however, you luck out; he merely rolls his eyes upward in disgust...this time. But who can say on what day this poor tormented soul may go berserk!

In 1993, make another New Year's Resolution: Today I resolve to help preserve the sanity of my nice nursery person. I will not be a greenhouse grinch!

To help you keep your promise, here are some of my pet peeves and your no-no's.

1. Please do not pick up and palpate my plant as if you were certified in acupressure. Excessive handling can be damaging to their sense of privacy.
2. Please do not move them around to a different location. They are happiest in the climatic environment I have placed them.
3. Plant tags should not be removed or carelessly stolen. Plants and owners get used to an orderly identification system, disruption of which can lead to serious disturbance to the psyche.
4. Ladies, watch out. Your oversize monster handbag swinging on your arm is like a mad bulldozer to my defenseless little pots sitting innocently in your path.
5. Please do not light up in the greenhouse. Cigarette smoke is resented by most modern day health-

conscious plants. And some are even offended that their lovely fragrance is being overwhelmed.

7. When you bring a sick plant to the nursery, keep it covered, or in the car, before it is diagnosed. Bugs, viruses, diseases can spread, and that is not good for healthy specimens - plant or human.
8. If you must examine a bloom - say an amaryllis flower - it should be touched only with a fingernail .. or better still, not at all. If a dozen admiring customers had to handle the bloom, it could shortly end up paranoid or decapitated.
9. And, lastly, what is a nursery person's worst nightmare! It is a customer who arrives with little kids in tow. Even some plants have been known to wilt at the sight of such a scene. "Oh, no," groans the orchid to the bromeliad, "I hope I don't get kicked in my bloom again." "Well, last week," whispers Chrysanthemum parthenium, "see that little redhead, freckled squirt; he plucked off two of my best flowers and three of my buds. I'll just never be the same!"

Please, when you bring your kids along, manacle their hands behind their back. Or better still leave them at home or in the car; unless they have been well trained, and are kind and courteous to plants, like my four year old grandson, Corbin!

In conclusion, here is a poetic piece of horticultural advice from me to you:

Roses Are Red
Violets Are Blue
Be Nice To My Plants
And I'll Be Nice To You.

If you have any pet peeves, you may write to me:
Harry Tolen, 230 Chula Vista Street, Chula Vista,
California 91910-1825.

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HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR - (Cont'd)

Mar. 30	©SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Bus trip to Santa Ana Botanic Garden See page 62 for details or call: 232-5762.
Apr. 1	THE HUNTINGTON First Thursday Garden Talk & Plant Sale 1151 Oxford Road, San Marino. 'In Search of Bromeliads' 2:30 p.m. Donation \$5. 818/405-2141.
Apr. 3-4	RANCHO SANTA FE GARDEN CLUB Annual Flower Show and Plant Sale La Granada & Avenida Acacias. Sat. 10-5 p.m.; Sun 10-5 p.m. Free. Call 756-3218.
Apr. 3-4	EXOTIC PLANT SOCIETY 15th Annual Show Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sat. & Sun. 11-4 p.m. Free.
Apr. 4	THE HOME AND GARDEN OF CHARLES F. LUMMIS Garden Open House and Lectures 200 East Avenue 43, Los Angeles. 'Water Wise Gardening' Lectures. 10-4 p.m. 213/222-0546.
Apr. 6	©SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Fresh Fern or Ivy Easter Basketry Class See page 46 for details or call: 298-5182.
Apr. 8	LAKE HODGES NATIVE PLANT CLUB, INC. Spring Garden Tour Tour private gardens. No. Poway-Rancho Bernardo & Escondido. Thurs., 10-3 p.m. \$5. 741-0829.
Apr. 10-11	RANCHO SANTA ANA BOTANIC GARDEN Annual Wildflower Show 1500 North College Ave., Claremont. 226 Wildflowers. 10-4 p.m. Donation. Call 714/625-8767.
Apr. 13	©SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Pine Needle Basketry Class See page 46 for details or call: 298-5182.
Apr. 17-18	DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB 13th Annual Standard Flower Show and Plant Sale Valley Center Middle School. 28751 Cole Grade Rd., Valley Center. Sat. 1:30-5:30 p.m.; Sun. 12-4 p.m. Free. Call 749-0039.
Apr. 20	©SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION quarterly meeting and program. Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park, buffet dinner and program, 5:45 p.m., \$5.00 members, \$6.00 non-members.
Apr. 23-25	BANNING RESIDENCE MUSEUM Floriade III Floral & Landscape Exhibit 401 East M Street. Wilmington, CA. Daily 10-4 p.m. Admission \$8. Demonstrations and lecture \$13. Call 310/548-7777.
Apr. 24	LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB Annual Plant Sale Home Savings Bank, 7777 Girard Ave., La Jolla. In Patio. 9-2 p.m. Call 459-2825.
Apr. 24-25	SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB 28th Annual Show Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sat. & Sun. 11-4 p.m. Free.
Apr. 25	EARTH DAY 1993 EarthFair 'Working for the Earth'. Balboa Park, San Diego. Call 496-6666.
Apr. 25	SOUTH COAST BOTANIC GARDEN FOUNDATION Epiphyllum Show & Sale 26300 Crenshaw Blvd., Palos Verdes Peninsula. 10-4 p.m. Admission \$3. Call 310/544-1948.
Apr. 25	©SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Bus tour of four private rose gardens. See page 62 for details or call: 232-5762.
Apr. 29 to May 1	ART ALIVE 13th Annual Event - Art and Floral Designs San Diego Museum of Art, Balboa Park. Floral Designs. Lectures. 10-4 p.m. Call 232-7931.
Apr. 30 to May 4 Weekends	CALIFORNIA STATE GARDEN CLUBS, INC. 62nd Annual Convention Red Lion Hotel, Hazard Center Drive. 300 State Garden Clubs. Daily programs. Call 748-6324.
Weekly	SAN DIEGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM Canyoneers Outdoor Program Free guided nature walks. Information and brochure: 232-3821
Every Saturday	SAN DIEGO JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GARDEN Docent Tours Balboa Park by Organ Pavilion. Tues., Sat. & Sun.: 10-4 p.m. Donation. Free Tues. 232-2780.
	OFFSHOOT TOURS One-Hour Plant Walk in Balboa Park Meet in front of Botanical Lath House. Rain or less than 4 cancels. 1st Sat.: History Walk; 2nd Sat.: Palm Walk; 3rd Sat.: Tree Walk; 4th Sat.: Desert Walk; 5th Sat.: Sample of all four tours. 10 a.m. Free No reservations.

Deadline for submission to HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR for May/June issue is March 15.
SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION is not responsible for changes in information which has been submitted by the organizations.



Book Reviews

Ainsworth, John INDOOR BONSAI

Ward Lock, London, U.S. distributor: Sterling Publishing Co., New York, 1991, 96 pages, 21 b&w illust., 6 1/4" x 8 3/4", softcover, \$5.95

The beauty of bonsai, the practice of wiring and pruning trees in pots that originated in the Orient, is very effectively conveyed in this concise paperback book. Outstanding color pictures illustrate a large variety of trees and styles of training. Line drawings help the beginner, as well as the advanced enthusiast, learn how to shape branches and propagate choice stock.

The author thoughtfully includes a brief history of bonsai. He thoroughly covers the care and feeding, pests and diseases, and repotting of tropical, sub-tropical and tender bonsai. This emphasis makes it especially relevant to the Southern California gardener.

If you want to grow bonsai and need a good basic guide to get you started, this is it. Inspiring photos will keep your interest level high enough to encourage success.

REVIEW BY SUSAN FOX
---0---

Kleinman, Kathryn and Sara Slavin ON FLOWERS

Chronicle Books, San Francisco, 159 pages, 157 color illust., 8 1/2" x 9", soft cover, \$16.95.

Originally published in 1988, and now available in softcover, this fascinating book would be the perfect present for any flower lover. True, it does not dispense advice on gardening per se, but it is full of intriguing information and is a feast of flower lore. The design of the book and the many innovative photographs, in stunning color, combine to give a mystic and philosophical flavor to the text, which in its turn is embellished with very apposite quotations. There is a short discussion on flower arranging ("dip flower stems in gin for long life") and some recipes using flowers; these last are beautiful to look at but not likely to satisfy hearty appetites. Various anecdotes appear throughout the text, and it is interesting

to read the story of the 'Peace' rose, a description of the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, and William Hogarth's exposition on his famous curve. The text features quotes from a group of classic garden writers and it also contains biographical notes of such great names as Gertrude Jekyll and Luther Burbank. There can be no substitute for a gift of fresh flowers, but this book would provide an enduring alternative.

REVIEW BY ELSIE M. TOPHAM
---0---

Hunken, Jorie

BOTANY FOR ALL AGES

The Globe Pequot Press, Inc., CT, 1989, 157 pages, 3 color photos, b&w illust., 8 1/4" x 11", softcover, \$12.95

If you are an adult who deals with your own children, grandchildren or other people's children, this book can make you a big hit. One of the 125 one-or-two-paragraph subjects has you give cotton swabs to children for collecting pollen. Another article tells you how to make live seed grow on amaryllis. Yet another paragraph tells you how to use apple slices (ethylene gas) to ripen green bananas.

Teenagers would need a more demanding set of activities, but its ideas and activities are good for youngsters through elementary school. People learn best when they are relaxed and having fun, this book has unique value.

REVIEW BY ELLEN GILLIS
---0---

Walls, Ian G.

LOW COST GARDENING

Ward Lock, London, U.S. Distributor: Sterling Publishing Co., New York, 1992, 96 pages, 6 b&w illust., 4 3/4" x 7 1/4", softcover, \$5.95

This book may have applications and value for English gardeners. Much space is given to cold frames and greenhouses for raising vegetables. The plants used and favored do not include so many that we can use in our climate. We are told, several times, to comparison shop for items.

The list of perennials which can be grown from seed, may be the most valuable information in this low cost publication. However, much of the information is less relevant for Southern California gardeners.

REVIEW BY ELLEN GILLIS
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McHoy, Peter

FENCES, TRELLISES AND SCREENS

Ward Lock, London, U.S. Distributor: Sterling Publishing Co., New York, 1992, 96 pages, 17 b&w illust., 4 3/4" x 7 1/4", softcover, \$5.95

This seems to be a fair enough little guide to the subject. There are line drawings for fences, but none on any other subject, save building a brick wall.

The hedges used in England are more restricted than those we use here. We have a greater plentitude of potential plant materials. This book could be used as an introduction to the subject.

REVIEW BY ELLEN GILLIS

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Courtier, Jane

CONTROLLING PESTS AND DISEASES THE ORGANIC WAY

Ward Lock, London, U.S. Distributor: Sterling Publishing Co., New York, 1992, 96 pages, 14 b&w illust., 4 3/4" x 7 1/4", softcover, \$5.95

This little book which could have done so much, does so little. The discussion of insects has only two illustrations. Much of the material is either irrelevant for Southern California, or obvious. We don't encourage making hedgehog yard houses here. Hand picking pests tends to be obvious. Beer bait for snails and slugs is old hat. Neither the list of weeds nor groundcover has illustrations. Most of the material is written for food crops. There is a two page chart of approved controls which seem to be either common sense or common knowledge. Perhaps common sense isn't so common.

REVIEW BY ELLEN GILLIS

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Taylor, Nigel

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES, BAMBOOS, RUSHES & SEDGES

Ward Lock, London, U. S. distributor: Sterling Publishing Co., New York, 1992, 96 pages, 29 color plates, b&w illust., 9" x 8 1/2", hardcover, \$24.95
CHECK PRICE AND NUMBER OF PAGES, SEEMS SMALL FOR THE MONEY.

This book, one in a British series on *Foliage Plants in Garden Design*, offers compelling reasons for introducing ornamental grasses and similar plants into one's garden. The emphasis is on the value of the simple linear form and the contrasts in shape and color with other garden plants. Included are several garden plans and many excellent photos of effective mixed plantings.

The second half of the book is a list of many grasses, bamboos, rushes and sedges, alphabetical by scientific name. For each is given the height, the spread of leaves, the flowering height, the common name, a brief description and the growing requirements. These comments are nontechnical, concise helpful and accurate. The author does not attempt to be complete. For example, only seven of the many genera of bamboos are included, with but one or two species of each. Basically, this book presents, in charming format, the most colorful and showy examples of the four plant groups. Common names are not given in the index.

REVIEW BY BETTY N. SHOR

Thompson, Peter

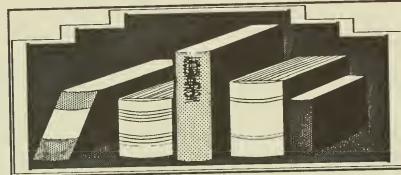
CREATIVE PROPAGATION, A GROWER'S GUIDE

Timber Press, Portland, OR, 1992, 220 pages, 26 color illust., 6" x 9", softcover, PRICE???

Learn how to grow your own plants from seed and cuttings. There is a lot of good background information on collecting and handling seed, as well as a chart with specific information on more than 500 genera! This chart shows information on both cutting and seed propagation (or in some instances the one that is best).

There is a month by month guide giving you the best plants to grow and which method for each month of the year. Since this book is written in Great Britain, this last chart may need some adjustments for Southern California. However, much of the information given will work anywhere.

REVIEW BY JEANINE DE HART



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Pres: Virginia Soderberg
6197 Arno Drive
San Diego CA 92120-4628

619/582-7098

1st Wed - 7:00 pm,

Convair Recreation Club House

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

Pres: Mr. Ralph W. Frame
1022 E Avenue
Coronado CA 92118-2811

619/435-1787

Twice Annually By Call of President

CROWN GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. John M. Andersen
952 I Avenue
Coronado CA 92118-2450

619/435-9041

4th Thu - 9:30 am, Coronado Library, Coronado

DESERT SEA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Joni Barlow
P. O. Box 5109
Salton City CA 92274-2109

619/394-4649

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Robert Lee (Kathy)
14054 McNally Road
Valley Center CA 92082-4428

619/749-6774

2nd Tue - 12:30 pm, Valley Center Community

Hall, Valley Center

ESCONDIDO GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Marty Peterson
1140 Conway Drive
Escondido CA 92027-1467

619/743-3832

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Barbara Stevens
33 Via Larga Vista
Bonsall CA 92003-4022

619/940-0902

FLEURS DE LEAGUE GARDEN CLUB

Chrm: Mrs. Electa Black
2469 Avenida de la Playa
La Jolla CA 92037-3204

619/454-7575

2nd Mon - 10:30 am, Home of Members

GROSSMONT GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Genna Roop
7957 Wetherly Street
La Mesa CA 91941-6335

619/697-1635

2nd Mon - 9:30 am, 4975 Memorial Drive,

La Mesa

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Francis Blankenship
5427 Taft Avenue
La Jolla CA 92037-7641

619/454-4109

3rd Tue - 1:30 pm, Sep-Jun, La Jolla Lutheran Church, 7111 La Jolla Boulevard, La Jolla

LAKESIDE GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Esther Schmidt
15614 Hawley Court
El Cajon CA 92021-2334

619/561-0867

3rd Mon - 7:30 pm, Lakeside Recreation Center, 12219 Roberts Way, Lakeside

LAS JARDINERAS

Pres: Mrs. Jean S. Cunningham
1222 Fleetridge Drive
San Diego CA 92106-2004

3rd Mon - 10:30 am, Home of Members

LEISURE WORLD GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Wayn F. Dyer
13171 St. Andrews Drive #154L
Seal Beach CA 90740-3446

213/596-4161

MIRACOSTA HORTICULTURE CLUB

Pres: Mr. Jay Morgan
4586 Regency Circle
Oceanside CA 92056-4921

619/941-4106

3rd Sat - 1:00 pm, Miracosta Community College, Horticulture Building #T8

PACIFIC BEACH GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Dale S. Munda
1544 Oliver Avenue
San Diego CA 92109-5321

619/272-9727

2nd Mon - 1:00 pm, Sep-Jun, Recreation Center, Pacific Beach

PALOMAR DISTRICT

CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS, INC.

Dir: Mrs. Lawrence Maletta (Opal)
P. O. Box 246
Valley Center CA 92082-0246

619/749-3485

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Donald Innis (Virginia)
3211 Trumbull Street
San Diego CA 92106-2420

619/225-1464

2nd Wed - 10:00 am, Sep-Jun, Westminster Presby Church, 3598 Talbot

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Maxine Tudor
P. O. Box 27
Poway CA 92064-5259

619/451-1064

RANCHO SANTA FE GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mr. Harold Sexton
Hort Chrm: Mrs. Shirley Arms
P. O. Box 483
Rancho Santa Fe CA 92067-0483

2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Rancho Santa Fe Garden Club, Avenida de Acacias at La Granada

CLUB AND PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES (CONTINUED)

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Charles Hoffner (Gerry)
7920 Canyon Slope Place
San Diego CA 92120-1602

619/287-4702

4th Tue - 9:30 am, Home of Members

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Hans Kaspar
5321 Spencer Lane
Carlsbad CA 92008-7117

619/931-9410

4th Wed - 9:30 am, Quail Botanical Gardens

THE VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB OF LA JOLLA

Pres: Mrs. Vernon Rakestraw
5458 Avenida Fiesta
La Jolla CA 92037-7202

619/273-7585

4th Thu - 1:00 pm, Sep-May,
United Methodist Church

THE VISTA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Carol Cotton
939 Vale View Drive
Vista CA 92083-6728

619/726-4994

1st Fri - 12:00 pm, Vista Senior Service Center,
222 Jefferson St, Vista

IKEBANA SCHOOLS

ICHIYO SCHOOL OF IKEBANA

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

Pres: Haruko Crawford
10411 San Carlos Drive
Spring Valley CA 91978-1034

619/660-2046

IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER 119

Pres: Rose Itano
8588 Prestwick Drive
La Jolla CA 92037-2048

619/457-4626

4th Wed - 10:00 am, Sep-Jun, Casa del Prado,
Balboa Park

IKENOBO CHAPTER OF SAN DIEGO

Pres: Mrs. Charles Oehler
2822 Walker Drive
San Diego CA 92123-3056

619/278-5689

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA

LA JOLLA CHAPTER

Pres: Mrs. Michiko Yoshida
14154 Capewood Lane
San Diego CA 92128-4209

619/673-8313

2nd Tues - 10:00 am

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

Pres: Mrs. Walter Bourland
2936 Havasupai Avenue
San Diego CA 92117-1641

619/276-4667

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA

Pres: Mrs. Leroy Lahey
2829 Flax Drive
San Diego CA 92154-2160

619/429-6198

PLANT SOCIETIES:

AFRICAN VIOLETS

BALBOA PARK AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY

Pres: Mr. Leonard C. King
3327 28th Street
San Diego CA 92104-4524

619/298-3754

4th Mon - 6:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

HEARTLAND AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY

Pres: Lois Cornish
993 Helix Avenue
Chula Vista CA 91911-2309

619/427-3966

3rd Tue - 7:00 pm, Wells Park Center, 1153
East Madison, El Cajon

SAN DIEGO DAYTIME

AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY

Pres: Mrs. Toni Baker
6475 50th Street
San Diego CA 92120-2709

619/582-7516

2nd Mon - 1:00 pm, Christ United Methodist
Church, San Diego

BAMBOO

AMERICAN BAMBOO SOCIETY

Pres: Mr. Gerald Bol
Box 640
Springville CA 93265-0640

209/539-2145

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER

AMERICAN BAMBOO SOCIETY

Sec: George Shor
2655 Ellentown Road
La Jolla, CA 92037-1147

619/453-0334

BEGONIA

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH

AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

Pres: Mrs. Crystal Zook
526 San Elijo Street
San Diego CA 92106-3448

619/226-6667

2nd Tue - 10:30 am, Home of Members

PALOMAR BRANCH

AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

Pres: Eleanor Calkins
910 Fern Street
Escondido CA 92027-1708

619/746-4743

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH

AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

Pres: Mrs. T. M. O'Reilly (Thelma)
10942 Sunray Place
La Mesa CA 91941-7241

619/670-0830

Last Sat - 10:30 am, Home of Members

BONSAI

SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB, INC.

Pres: Kora Dalager
P. O. Box 40037
San Diego CA 92164-0037

619/222-9835

2nd Sun - 11:00 Workshop 1:00 pm Meeting,
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

BROMELIAD

BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF

BALBOA PARK

Pres: Mary Siemers
4614 Constance Drive
San Diego CA 92115-3108

619/284-2813

2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado,
Rm 104, Balboa Park

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY

Pres: Joyce Brehm
5080 Dawne Street
San Diego CA 92117-1351

619/277-1030

1st Thu - 7:45 pm, Byzantine Catholic Church,
2235 Galahad Road, Serra Mesa

CACTUS & SUCCULENT

PALOMAR CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY

Pres: Eleanore Hewitt
P. O. Box 840
Escondido CA 92033-0840

619/753-3651

4th Sat - 12:45 pm, Joslyn Senior Center,
724 N. Broadway, Escondido

SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY

Pres: Mr. Michael Buckner
1958 Sunset Cliffs Boulevard #103
San Diego CA 92107-2885

619/222-3216

2nd Sat - 1:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

CAMELLIA

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Pres: Mrs. Beth Kalal
560 H Avenue
Coronado CA 92118-1624

619/435-1989

3rd Wed - 7:30 pm, Nov-Apr, Casa del Prado,
Balboa Park

DAHLIA

AMERICAN DAHLIA SOCIETY INC.

Mem Chmn: Terry Shaffer
422 Sunset Boulevard
Toledo OH 43612-2530

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY

Pres: Gerald Lohmann
6616 Rockglen Avenue
San Diego CA 92111-4108

619/279-5135

4th Tue - 7:30 pm, except Jul/Dec,
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

EPHYLLUM

SAN DIEGO EPHYLLUM SOCIETY

Pres: Mrs. Margaret Pethley
14426 Calle Neublado
San Diego CA 92129-3811

619/484-4189

2nd Wed - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado,
Balboa Park



CLUB AND PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES (CONTINUED)

FERN

SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY

Pres: Robin Halley
1418 Park Row
La Jolla CA 92037-3710

619/454-2234

3rd Thu - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

FRUIT

CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS

Pres: Mrs. Claire Guggenheim
4601 Murphy Avenue
San Diego CA 92122-2720

619/453-3321

FUCHSIA & SHADE PLANTS

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA AND SHADE PLANT SOCIETY

Pres: Paul Taylor
1298 Raven Avenue
Chula Vista CA 91911-3814

619/656-0632

2nd Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado,
Balboa Park

GERANIUM

SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY

Pres: Mrs. Gladys Ford
5942 Alta Mesa Way
San Diego CA 92115-6102

619/286-3976

2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

HEMEROCALLIS

SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY

Pres: Ms. D. D. Herman-Walker
P. O. Box 131286
San Diego CA 92170-1286

619/263-5324

1st Sat - 10:00 am, Feb/Apr/Jun/Sep/Nov,
Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas

HERB

THE HERB SOCIETY OF S. D. COUNTY

Pres: Kathleen Delaney
3502 Lomas Serenas Drive
Escondido CA 92020-7907

619/746-5038

HOYA

SAN DIEGO HOYA GROUP

c/o: Harriette Schapiro
5217 Cassandra Lane
San Diego CA 92109-1314

619/273-4267

North County 619/432-8640
Mar/Jun/Sep/Dec, various locations

IRIS

SAN DIEGO/IMPERIAL COUNTIES

IRIS SOCIETY

Pres: Mr. Walter McNeel
4486 Ute Drive
San Diego CA 92117-5855

619/483-5144



IVY

THE AMERICAN IVY SOCIETY

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

Pres: John Stellini
Contact: Frances Ryneerson
7733 Ivanhoe Avenue East
La Jolla CA 92037-3718

619/459-1235

1st Mon - Feb/May/Aug/Nov, Rm 103,
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

NATIVE PLANTS

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

Pres: James Dice
5524 Waverly Avenue
La Jolla CA 92037-7646

619/459-7847

3rd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

LAKE HODGES NATIVE PLANT CLUB

Pres: Dorothy Frisbie
P. O. Box 288003
San Diego CA 92128-0991

619/741-0829

3rd Mon - 2:00 pm, Home Fed Bank,
16789 Bernardo Center Drive, Rancho Bernardo

ORCHID

CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY BRANCH

Pres: Bette Mackenberg
3567 Mira Pacific Drive
Oceanside CA 92056-3910

619/757-4527

3rd Wed - 7:30 pm, Sep-Jun, Woman's Club of
Carlsbad, 3320 Monroe Street, Carlsbad

PALOMAR ORCHID SOCIETY

Pres: Mr. Dick Summersgill
31101 Via Cristal
San Juan Capistrano 92675-2915

619/661-3460

2nd Fri - 7:30 pm, Vista Senior Center,
222 Jefferson St, Vista

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY

Pres: Mr. Robert W. Marlin, Sr.
310 Seeman Drive
Encinitas CA 92024-2840

619/753-6952

1st Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

ORGANIC

BONITA ORGANIC GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mr. Carol Thiel
1380 Caliente Loop
Chula Vista CA 91910-6840
Evening 619/421-1809
Day 619/421-8941
3rd Tue - 7:00 pm, except Jul & Aug,
Bonita Valley Baptist Church, 4701 Sweetwater
Road, Bonita

619/298-9118

3rd Fri - 7:30 pm, Jan/Mar/May/Jul/Sep/Nov,
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

ROSE

EAST COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY

Pres: Sally Long
1663 Fuerte Ranch Road

El Cajon CA 92019-3730

1st Sun - 2:00 pm, Gardens of Members

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY

Pres: Pat Keating
1459 La Jolla Rancho Road

La Jolla CA 92037-7435

619/459-5084

3rd Mon - 7:30 pm, Oct-Jun
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES:

CLASSIC GARDENS

P. O. Box 2711
La Jolla CA 92038-2711

619/459-0316

MASTER LANDSCAPE SERVICES, INC.

Robert Mayberry/Gary Rodriguez
3089C Clairemont Drive #296
San Diego CA 92117-6802

619/296-9687

SKYLINE FINANCIAL

Mr. & Mrs. Michael D. Rice
4040 Mars Way
La Mesa CA 91941-7248

619/670-4010

AFFILIATES: To update your listing, send address changes to: Nancy Cotttingham, Affiliates Editor *California Garden*, Casa del Prado, Room 105, Balboa Park, San Diego CA 92101-1619. Call 222-4616. Deadline for May-Jun issue: March 15, 1993.



**RANCHO SANTA ANA
BOTANIC GARDEN
BUS TRIP, MARCH 30, 1993**

THE CEANOTHUS WILL BLOOM and perfume the air, surely some manzanita will linger on and the wildflowers are expected to flourish. There should be a wonderful display of color in this garden which is devoted to native plants. This is the first visit Floral has arranged to Santa Ana, and we hope you will find it a delightful experience. Come and see how a garden can be both attractive and drought resistant. Yes, we have included a buffet lunch at the very popular Griswold's Restaurant.



**BUS TOUR - SANTA ANA BOTANIC
GARDEN, MARCH 30, 1993**

- \$30.00 Members who pay dues to SDFA.
- \$33.00 Non-Members, Members of Affiliates

Checks payable to San Diego Floral Association:
Mail to: Casa del Prado, Balboa Park,
San Diego, CA 92101-1619
Please include stamped/addressed envelope

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____

City _____ CA Zip _____

Pick-ups

- Red Lobster Park and Ride Grossmont Center, La Mesa 7:30 am.
- Balboa Park Organ Pavilion Parking Lot 8:00 a.m.
- La Jolla Village Square, Nobel Drive 8:30 a.m.
- Park & Ride Lot at Hwy 78 and Broadway, Escondido - 9:15 a.m.

**FOUR PRIVATE ROSE
GARDENS BUS TRIP
SUNDAY, APRIL 25, 1993**

WE'RE INVITED! LUCKY US; we have a very special opportunity to visit four splendid private gardens in the El Cajon area. Each garden has been developed, and is maintained, by the owner. The care and expertise that has been lavished on each property is testimony that a dedicated and knowledgeable gardener lives within. While all are members of the East County Rose Society - and certainly have hundreds of bushes in glorious bloom - every garden contains a variety of flowers as well. Come and be astounded. It's a certainty that you will be thrilled, amazed and probably jealous when you see the incredible beauty each homeowner has produced. Brunch included on this lovely trip through East County. We promise you a beautiful Sunday excursion.

**FOUR PRIVATE ROSE GARDENS
BUS TRIP, SUNDAY, APRIL 25, 1993
BRUNCH INCLUDED**

- \$28.00 Members who pay dues directly to SDFA
- \$31.00 non-members and affiliates

Checks payable to San Diego Floral Association:
Mail to: Casa del Prado, Balboa Park,
San Diego, CA 92101-1619
Please include stamped/addressed envelope

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____

City _____ CA Zip _____

Pick-ups

- La Jolla Village Square, Nobel Drive, 8:30 a.m.
- Balboa Park Organ Pavilion Parking Lot 9:00 a.m.
- Red Lobster Park & Ride, Grossmont, La Mesa, 9:30 a.m.



SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

Garden Center and Library

Casa del Prado Room 105 San Diego CA 92101-1619
619/232-5762

Under the sponsorship of the Park & Recreation Department, City of San Diego, California

GENERAL MEETINGS 1993

February 16, April 20

June 15, October 19

5:45 p.m.

Casa del Prado, Room 101
Balboa Park, San Diego

OFFICERS

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Term 1992-1995

Paul De Martini

Jean E. Johns

John Stellini

CHANGE



CROSS THE YEARS, CALIFORNIA GARDEN magazine has changed - this is a natural phenomena common to every object/institution in our world. As we scanned back issues we noted these delightful items and present them here for your own consideration.

PAST: from the issue of July, 1911.

GARDEN CLUBBING RATES

MEMBERS OF THE San Diego Floral Association will please take notice that at the annual meeting held last month, the membership dues and *California Garden* subscription were made entirely separate. Under the arrangement now in force, the membership to the association now costs \$1.00 and the Garden 50 cents, or the two for \$1.25 at the option of the member. In renewing your subscription please bear this in mind and enclose \$1.25 if you want the *Garden* included with your membership.

DANGER!

NO danger to your children if you use

Electric

Lights

No Lamps to explode when tipped over

No fumes to injure health

San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Company.

The California Garden

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
The San Diego Floral Association
Main Office, Point Loma, California
Branch Office, 437 Seventh St., San Diego, Cal.

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California Garden is on the list of publications authorized by the San Diego Real Merchants Association.

Subscription, 50 Cents per year

ADVERTISING RATES

One Page \$100

Quarter Page 250

Eight Page 150

Advertising copy should be in by the 28th of each Month

Elite Printing Co., 437 Seventh St.

NOVEMBER MEETING

The November regular meeting of the Floral Association will be held Thursday, November, 16th, at Launer Hotel.

Additional advertising offered: Cornish Hens, Poultry Supplies, A-1 Flour, Rosecroft Mating List (for chickens), Real Estate, Cameras, Victrolas, Banking.

PRESENT: Aside from the obvious increase in rates, our advertising is now limited to plant and garden products. Membership has increased ten-fold or more since 1911, to well over 1,000 today. There is a corresponding rise in fees as well.

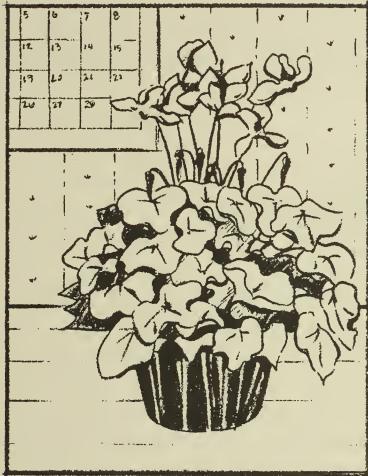
Technology has also made a difference. The computer has almost displaced the typewriter; thus our wonderful contributing writers not only submit their articles on disk - but 90 days early as well. The editor still remains the key ingredient and functions somewhat like the conductor of a large symphony orchestra i.e. directing the many separate performers and bringing them all together at the proper time into a cohesive harmonious production. It is no small task. We have been fortunate to have the services of Lucy Warren in the past year; she attracted a group of talented and enthusiastic writers who contributed their scholarship, reported the latest research and produced articles of general interest as well. Lucy brought a double-barreled ability to editorship. Unfortunately, Lucy has resigned as editor of *California Garden*.

FUTURE: This is unknown and we turn to you, our readers, for guidance.

Is there another talented editor out there waiting to take over and direct *California Garden* to new horizons? Call 619-232-5762 NOW and announce your intentions. Your ideas are valuable; your talents and skills can be blended with others to produce the next version of this publication. We cannot expect to merely reflect the past, any viable agency moves and changes with the times. You are invited to be the instrument of such change.

CALIFORNIA GARDEN (USPS 084-240)
San Diego Floral Association, Inc.
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park
San Diego, CA 92101-1619, USA

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE



MISSION HILLS NURSERY INTRODUCES MONTHLY MAGIC

Mission Hills Nursery has put together a special program ideal for any plant lover -- up to 12 months of flowering plants delivered right to your door. Each month a new and different plant will arrive, in bud or bloom, in a 6 inch nursery pot wrapped in gold foil. Many of the plants will continue to bloom in future years if planted outdoors. And, the first flower gift will arrive with a stoneware pot absolutely free!

Mission Hills Nursery's Monthly Magic is available in 4, 6 or 12 month packages. Whether for yourself or as a gift, Mission Hills Nursery's Monthly Magic will brighten each month with new fragrance, form and color.

Delivery Schedule

January - Cyclamen

February - Freesia

March - Blue Hydrangea

April - Alstroemeria

May - Gardenia

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September - Azalea

October - Exacum

November - Paper White Narcissus

December - Poinsettia

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*Delivery free within the greater San Diego area. Delivery charges apply to orders sent outside San Diego. Call for shipping charges.



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753-7177

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6 p.m., 7 days.

